

ABSTRACT

Oligonucleotides are provided which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding human raf and capable of inhibiting raf expression. The oligonucleotides may have chemical 5 modifications at one or more positions and may be chimeric oligonucleotides. Methods of inhibiting the expression of human raf using oligonucleotides of the invention are also provided. The present invention further comprises methods of inhibiting hyperproliferation of cells and methods of treating or 10 preventing conditions, including hyperproliferative conditions, associated with raf expression.